

IN THE SPECIFICATION

This listing of amended paragraphs will replace all prior versions of the paragraphs in the application.

LISTING OF AMENDED PARAGRAPHS:

Page 34, line 30 to page 35, line 3:

A1 The preparation of compounds of Formula (I) and ~~(II)~~ of the present invention may be carried out in a convergent or sequential synthetic manner. Detailed synthetic preparations of the compounds of Formula (I) and ~~(II)~~ are shown in the following reaction schemes. The skills required in preparation and purification of the compounds of Formula (I) and ~~(II)~~ and the intermediates leading to these compounds are known to those skilled in the art. Purification procedures include, but are not limited to, normal or reverse phase chromatography, crystallization, and distillation.

Page 37, line 18 to page 38, line 11:

A2 Preparation of nitrogen linked biaryl derivatives ~~(II)~~ is described in Scheme 3. Treatment of arylbromide derivatives of type (III) with diphenylmethyline under $\text{Pd}_2(\text{dba})_3$, BINAP catalyzed conditions followed by basic hydrolysis ($\text{NH}_2\text{OH}\cdot\text{HCl}$, NaOAc , MeOH) of the imine affords the primary aniline derivative (VIII). Coupling of these anilines with various arylbromides (IV) under $\text{Pd}(0)$ catalyzed conditions affords the amine linked biaryl derivatives of type (IX) (see A.S.Guram, R.A.Rennels and S.L.Buchwald, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.*, **1995**, 34, 1348). These amine derivatives can also be alkylated to afford the tertiary anilines (X) by standard procedures known to those in the art. Leading references to these as well as related transformations may be found in Larock, R.C., *Comprehensive Organic Transformations*, VCH Publishers, New York, **1989**.

Page 40, lines 3-17:

A3 In the case of racemic derivatives of type (I) or ~~(II)~~, the corresponding enantiomers can be isolated by separation of the racemic mixture on a chiral stationary phase column utilizing normal or reverse phase HPLC techniques. Alternatively, a diastereomeric mixture of (I) or ~~(II)~~ can be prepared by treatment of a basic derivative with an appropriate chiral acid (or suitably activated derivative), for example dibenzoyl tartrate or the like (see, for example, Kinbara, K., et. al., *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 2*, **1996**, 2615; and Tomori, H., et. al., *Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn.*, **1996**, 3581). The diastereomers would then be separated by traditional techniques (i.e. silica chromatography, crystallization, HPLC, etc) followed by removal of the chiral auxiliary to afford enantiomerically pure (I).